

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : MAY 25

THE REFUNDING BILL.

Word came by private cable yesterday that the Hawaiian Refunding bill had passed the Senate of the United States. Local people are familiar with the terms of this measure beneficial to the Territory, and so it needs no discussion at this time. The news that it has passed the Senate will be very good news. The victory for the bill, indeed, is probably more than half won. The President favors the measure, and the Senate is a much more conservative body than the House of Representatives, and is consequently less apt to countenance radical departures in legislation.

The passage of the bill by the Senate, of course, does not mean that it has passed, nor even that it will pass Congress. It is merely a long step in the right direction. And the fact that it has been taken up in the Senate is a good sign, because when it is desired to expedite a measure in Congress it is the custom to introduce it simultaneously in both Houses and so bring it to passage quicker if there should be no disagreement upon it, and to conference more speedily if there should be.

When the Hawaiian delegation was in Washington, Chairman Dabzell of the Committee on Rules told one of its members that the bill would be introduced in both Houses for this very purpose of expedition. Apparently, this has been done, and the Senate has acted first. The outlook in the House, from last advices, is likewise growing more favorable. The refunding bill still has enemies there, but there have latterly been indications that these were by no means so virulent in their opposition as they threatened to be at first.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

If hangings were public, if everybody could see them, the outcry against this form of punishment might well bring about the abolition of the death penalty. "The worst use you can make of a man," as the old saying goes, "is to hang him." But hanging is also the worst example one can set to society, the worst use one can make of civilized law, which is thus forced to revert to the crude statutes of a day of barbarian vengeance when the demand was an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. As the race drew away from the dark ages, the crimes of which death was the penalty became fewer and more serious. Once they hanged men for highway robbery, even theft and sheep-stealing and they burned witches; now capital punishment, in most enlightened states, applies only to premeditated murder and to treason; though in Anglo-Saxon practice treason is very narrowly construed and very broadly treated. As the race progresses, may we not expect that the gallows will be put away with the rack, the thumb-screw and the stake, the sad reminders of the ages of blood and vengeance then happily outlived?

Our laws are careful, it is true, to exclude the idea of vengeance, and to excuse legal execution on the ground that it protects society from the ravages of human beasts of prey. But life imprisonment would do that and leave no blood on the hands of the law. We put the questions: Is not society protected and also served, when a murderer is imprisoned for life at hard labor? Is there any crime that could not be sufficiently expiated by a sentence of that sort? Four blank walls and a daily round of toil for today, tomorrow and for all conscious time to come. No diversions, no happiness, no hope, no freedom, no friends, nothing but the weariness of the treadmill and the ache of remorse—surely that is a punishment which fits the worst of human offenses. And it does not degrade society as does the law's legalized murders—the calculated breaking of a neck, the choking out of life in the grip of the rope and all the ghastly preliminaries of execution.

ARCHITECTURE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The older part of San Francisco before the fire, that seen first by the stranger, was not prepossessing as compared with Eastern cities of similar size. Market street, despite some fine buildings, was mainly shabby, and the old residence district, extending west to Van Ness avenue and far into the Mission, was intolerable. Two forms of repellent architecture prevailed. An ordinary house was a two-story, narrow, bay-windowed structure with a high "stoop," a fine house was square and had a cupola. All were made of wood and the most of the houses were dingy in their dark paint, giving the town a forlorn, inhospitable look. West of Van Ness modern architecture and coloring prevailed and it was a different city altogether; unfortunately it was not the one from which strangers got their first impressions. Comparisons, far from pleasing, were made between the looks of the old town and the bright, fresh, up-to-date appearance of Los Angeles.

The earthquake and fire swept the San Francisco of the 60s and 70s out of existence and left the better residence portion nearly intact. In the scheme of rebuilding, the modern architect will do his best for the site of the earlier city and the close-in residence district, under his hands, should be shaped in the perfected adaptations of the twentieth century. American architecture now is in its best estate. The crude art of the carpenter-architects has been supplanted by that of men who have studied the best models in all countries and have adapted them to varying conditions and climates. In the newer and finer houses of San Francisco is seen an elegant simplicity of style which has caught some of the imperishable art of Greece. Fifty years from now they will be as beautiful, as appropriate and as desirable as they are now. The more ordinary houses, if built on lines like those prevailing in New York and Washington will not soon grow old-fashioned. "Age will not wither nor custom stale" their graceful presences. Indeed there are designs of houses, like designs of statuary and even of dress, which never wear out. A statue from the ancients is still the model of our schools; the Grecian robe, though it may not be in fashion, is still grateful to the modern eye when seen upon the stage or in a picture. We may treat a house to withstand the scrutiny of time if, in its construction, simplicity without starkness and strength to equal bulk, have been the realizations of its builder's dream.

Working out the new San Francisco in this way, following the Burnham plan as Washington has followed that of L'Enfant and Shepherd, and the coast metropolis may become as famous for its beauty as it has for its courage and for its misfortunes. There was danger, as the Argonaut pointed out, that in the haste to build and resume business a mushroom town would again arise from the ashes as it has twice done before. But it appears now that the strong men of San Francisco have taken the matter in hand and are determined that San Francisco shall make the best use of its new opportunities. In that great enterprise may fortune favor them.

Hundred story buildings are predicted for New York. Manhattan island is long and narrow, lying between two deep rivers and fronting on a great bay. Already some billions of tons of masonry have been piled upon it and the chances are that, in the next thirty years, the weight and pressure will have been doubled. What will happen to the foundations then, remains to be seen. Should they give way, the San Francisco catastrophe would be but a trifling escapade of nature by comparison.

Scarcely had a London paper, in offering its sympathy to San Francisco, remarked in effect that England was outside the range of seismic phenomena, when the earth began to shake. The reminder was a gentle one but it was enough to show that the forces which more than once made London sway from its foundations, are still in evidence.

Chinatown property-owners have organized in San Francisco to rebuild the Asiatic quarter on its old site. Unless the whole district is condemned and taken for public use, it is hard to see how the owners can be headed off. Their right to rebuild on their realty is quite as definite as that of Market street landholders.

If the United States has a workable submarine boat of 22 knots' speed, and can keep its secret, there will be no occasion for it to build any more coast defense ships.

THE RIGHTS OF ALIENS.

Those who think that a law can be devised to shut Asiatics out of the saloon business here, simply because they are Asiatics, forget the fate of the law which undertook to exclude Asiatic hackmen from Honolulu traffic. They also forget the terms of the existing treaty between Japan and the United States, from which the following extracts are made:

"The citizens or subjects of the two parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the territories of the other party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property."

"They shall not be compelled under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any taxes or charges other or higher than those that are, or may be paid by native citizens or subjects, or citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

"THEY MAY TRADE IN ANY PART OF THE TERRITORIES OF THE OTHER BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, MANUFACTURES AND MERCHANDISE OF LAWFUL COMMERCE."

That is explicit enough and it has the enforcing power of the United States behind it. Thus, if the Territory should pass a law excluding Japanese from the saloon business, the victims of that statute could get immediate relief from the United States court.

The Advertiser has suggested one way in which white men might control the liquor situation here without raising a race issue; but once that issue is made, the alien, if his nation has a "most favored" treaty with the United States, will be on the safe side of it.

California shows bitterness because the President has headed off so much foreign bounty. The Argonaut, which has taken the matter up, has the following partial summary of the sidetracked benefactions: "The Empress Dowager of China has offered a personal subscription of seventy-five thousand dollars to the American Minister at Peking for the relief of the sufferers in San Francisco. The President instructed the State Department to decline the donation with an expression of appreciation. The Japanese government has also offered a donation of 100,000 yen, which has similarly been declined. The Canadian Government has offered \$100,000 for the relief of the sufferers on the Pacific Coast by the earthquake and fire; declined. The Republic of Guatemala offered \$10,000; declined. The Government of New Zealand offered \$25,000; declined. The little island of Martinique offered 10,000 francs; declined. The municipality of Edmonton, Canada, offered \$1,000; declined. Many municipalities, corporations and individuals in Germany, France, Cuba and other countries have also offered aid. All of these offers have been declined."

Monte Carlo is doing very well, the receipts for 1905-6 being \$7,540,400. It speaks up for the new world that no attempt has been made to have an American Monte Carlo, save the incipient one which was crushed by the Hawaiian overthrow in 1893. Probably the City of Mexico could establish a gambling house that would also make its millions, but President Diaz is in the way. There is no telling, however, what form Mexico's gambling policy may take under the national executives to come. There are plenty of eminent Mexicans to whom a Monte Carlo, a Louisiana lottery and a Madrid bull pen would appeal as a source of public revenue.

On May 5 a strong, four minute earthquake was felt along a line from Tokyo to the island of Formosa, causing a general panic at various places, particularly at Osaka. A four-minute earthquake is most unusual even on the Japanese seismic belt. Evidently there is something doing underfoot which cannot be traced to geological faults, the likelihood of any such faults existing in localities which, since creation, have been subject to the enormous pressure of the deep sea, being open to scientific doubt. Below the ocean floor things ought to be pretty solid by this time.

Admiral Rojestvensky has resigned, probably under compulsion. There was no good reason for keeping him on the Navy list, his loss of a superior fleet at the hands of an enemy upon whom he inflicted no grave damage, being enough to prove his incapacity or worse. Very likely, but for his wound, he would have been cashiered. As a matter of fact his fighting record was not nearly so good as that of Stoesel, whose sentence for the surrender of Port Arthur is said to have been death.

The California editors will see more of Hawaii for their money than our own people can. Rates for them are merely nominal and the way is to be made smooth wherever they want to go. Yesterday the Promotion Committee took its first steps towards a plan of entertainment which, when developed, will be in admirable keeping with the reputation for hospitality which Hawaii has long enjoyed.

Editor Prescott declares: "We'll fight with our last editorial breath (as formerly) for high license and local option." We were not present when the gifted editor formerly drew her last editorial breath but trust that her really farwell performance in that line may long be preceded by the adoption of the measures she has so much at lungs.

The Butler-Farnham story from the archives was printed by this paper several months ago. The Benjamin F. Butler referred to was an eminent lawyer of New England in the earlier years of the nineteenth century. The future General Butler, at the time of the Farnham episode, was a boy of twenty-two.

Deputy Sheriffs ought not to be elected but appointed, as they are in other places. Then, when they go wrong they can be discharged. A solemn impeachment trial for a common deputy is opera bouffe at grand opera prices.

Luther Burbank wants children reared upon balanced food. He does not, however, tell what balanced food is. Probably the omission will soon be made good by half a dozen cure-all food factories.

LATE NEWS NOTES

From Coast Files.

Baron Currie, formerly British Ambassador to Constantinople, is dead. The Democratic machine in New York is out for the scalp of Hearst. Francis Burton Harrison will be a candidate for Governor of New York.

There are 575 common drunkards in Manhattan and the Bronx, by official census. Earthquakes, very slight, were felt in all parts of Great Britain during the week ending May 13.

An irrigation suit which has been pending 112 years has just been decided by the Mexican courts. Santa Rosa proposes to publish a black list of insurance companies that refuse to pay their losses.

The Colorado river is rising, and threatening further destruction at Imperial and in the Salton desert. Gold ore worth two dollars a ton is being used to ballast the Eastern Railway of Mexico between Mexico and Rio Puerto.

Ambassador Luke E. Wright received a very warm welcome from the people and press of Japan. He reached Tokyo May 14.

Arrangements for the meeting of the National Educational Association in San Francisco in July are still going forward.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company plans to turn over its British business to the North British and Mercantile Company.

The New York syndicate to rebuild San Francisco is hesitating because capitalists fear the California law tax.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

George Lycourgas expects to go back to the big island on the Mauna Loa Friday.

Deputy United States Marshal Winter left yesterday for Hilo to serve subpoenas.

There is said to be a movement on foot to secure the appointment of a new Deputy Sheriff for Molokai.

The commission of David K. Baker as notary for the third circuit has been revoked by the Attorney General.

William E. Brown, of Hattestad & Co., is expected to return from the mainland by the Manchuria. He went up to San Francisco to look over financial conditions there some time ago.

The contract for building the Hilo high school has been awarded to J. Erickson, minus the furniture. The contract for the construction of the Brewer wharf shed goes to H. Defries.

Captain Ingard and wife and several of the crew of the schooner Oiga which was wrecked last week on the island of Kahoolawe were brought to this city yesterday from Kailua on the steamer Mauna Loa.

Word has been received by friends here that a daughter was born in the first part of May to Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Lansdale, who are well known in Honolulu. Mrs. Lansdale was Miss Mary Nichols, daughter of Bishop Nichols.

High Sheriff Henry has arrested and sent to Hilo a Japanese woman named Emi Oaro, the arrest being made in accordance with a wireless message. It is not known what the woman is wanted for, but it is supposed to be a case of embezzlement.

Dan Case, district attorney for Maui, says that Walluku is getting cement sidewalks by the plan of the property owners paying for half the cost while the county pays the other half. Indeed, he says that the metropolis of Maui is progressing in all ways.

District Magistrate Derby made the announcement from the bench yesterday that he would not permit his court to be used to detain men who wanted to go away by criminal prosecutions in matters that were more properly subjects for civil adjudication. It seems that there has been a suspicion that creditors of men who wanted to leave the islands have sought to use the process of court to detain debtors not criminally liable in any way.

The Japanese fishermen have found new fishing banks off Barber's Point, but far out at sea, and as a result are bringing thousands of pounds of large uku and ulua to the fish market.

It is said that never before in the history of these islands have these fish been brought to market in such quantity. The result is that the prices of fish have gone down to five cents a pound, and all the natives are reveling in it. Another result is that the Chinese will not bring mullet to market to compete with the Japs, and this delicate fish is high and hard to get at any price.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Mrs. J. F. Morgan left for San Francisco yesterday on the Korea to join her husband.

The pleas of P. D. Kellett, Jr., to his indictments were further continued yesterday for one week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Cunha departed on the Korea for the mainland. They will be absent several months.

Eight Chinese gamblers were arrested last night in one of the buildings on Iwilei road opposite the depot.

The engagement is announced of Mr. F. T. Crawford, of the Honolulu Iron Works, and Miss Ragna Aares of Maui.

Wong How has begun a prosecution of Chung Chook Lai for criminal libel on account of an article in the Hawaii Chinese News.

Mr. and Mrs. Seeley I. Shaw departed on the Korea yesterday for San Francisco. They will remain in California and Washington.

I. T. Hagner, passed assistant paymaster at the naval station, is a candidate for promotion to paymaster and may go to Mare Island for examination.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cohen, laden with leis, departed on the Korea for the mainland. Mrs. Cohen will accompany her husband during the tour of the band.

Deaths occurred in Honolulu from the following contagious diseases for the period between May 1 and May 15: Typhoid fever, 1; tuberculosis, 6; plague, 3.

F. M. Brooks is expected here in the Manchuria on the way to Shanghai, where he is engaged in law practice with Lorrin Andrews. Mrs. Brooks is coming here in the Siberia to meet him.

The Board of Education will hold its regular meeting next Monday afternoon at 3:30.

The Supervisors will hold their regular meeting to pass on pay rolls next Monday night.

The County Treasurer yesterday issued the first five permits for hunting with guns in the County of Oahu.

Mainland capitalists are backing a scheme to build an electric railway on Kauai, from Kekaha to Wahiawa.

It is said that a petition is being circulated on Kauai to have the county seat removed from Lihue to Wahiawa.

It is said that the Oahu Railway Company will have its branch line to Wahiawa in operation by the first of July.

Mrs. Anna Alward Eames, formerly of Wahiawa, is writing thoughtful articles on current topics for the Los Angeles Times.

J. H. Mackenzie of Waterhouse & Co., who has just returned from Maui, says the feed is good and the cattle there looking fine.

Delegato Kuhl has written to the Acting Governor that President Roosevelt is taking great interest in the Hawaiian refunding bill.

Kyungyul Gell, who is well-known here, has completed his tour of the world and is now holding revival meetings in New York City.

Prof. Thomas C. Chamberlain, head of the department of geology at the University of Chicago, says that the earth will be habitable for one hundred million years to come.

Attorney General Peters presents the impositions met by Rev. Mr. Wadman upon the interpretations in the Korean murder cases. Mr. Peters says that the interpreter was a man who was brought to him by Mr. Wadman himself.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 24, 1906.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Paid Up	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE					
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	400		
SUGAR					
Ewa	5,000,000	20	22 1/2	23	
Haw. Agricultural	1,300,000	100			
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,512,133	100	77 1/2		
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	31		
Honolulu	730,000	100	143		
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	9 1/2		
Kahuku	500,000	20	5		
Kihel Plan. Co. Ltd.	2,500,000	50	8 1/2	9 1/2	
Kipahulu	100,000	100			
Koloa	500,000	100	150		
McBryde Sugar Co. Ltd.	3,500,000	20	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	89 1/2		
Onomau	1,800,000	20	25		
Olokaa	500,000	20	5 1/2		
Oloa Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	20	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Olowalu	100,000	100			
Panahau Sug. Plant Co.	5,000,000	20	13		
Paleia	500,000	100	200		
Papa	750,000	100			
Pepee	750,000	100	155		
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	129 1/2		
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	60 1/2		
Waikuku	1,000,000	100	27 1/2		
Waikuku Sugar Co.	700,000	100			
Waipahoehoe	100,000	100			
Waipahoehoe Mill	250,000	100	150		
Waipahoehoe Sugar	135,000	100	60		
MISCELLANEOUS					
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	1,500,000	100	115	122 1/2	
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	110		
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	101		
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,150,000	100	55	62 1/2	
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10	9		
O. K. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	92 1/2		
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20			
Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co. Ltd.	400,000	20	24 1/2	25 1/2	
Boats					
Haw. Ter. & P. Co. (Fire)					
Haw. Ter. & P. Co. (Ref.)					
Haw. Ter. & P. Co. (Ref.)					
Haw. Ter. & P. Co. (Ref.)					
Haw. Gov't. & P. Co.	200,000				
Cal. Beet & Sug. Ref.	1,000,000		103		
Co. 6 p. c.	800,000		102	103	
Hauk. 6 p. c.	1,000,000				
Haw. Com. & Sugar	1,000,000				
H. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000				
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000				
6 p. c.	708,000		103 1/2		
Kahuku 6 p. c.	200,000		100		
O. K. & L. Co. 6 p. c.	2,000,000		102		
Oahu Sugar Co. 6 p. c.	750,000		102		
Oloa Sugar Co. 6 p. c.	1,250,000		102		
Paleia 6 p. c.	450,000		102		
Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p. c.	1,250,000		103 1/2		
Waialua Ag. Co. 6 p. c.	1,000,000		103 1/2		
McBryde Sugar Co.	2,000,000		100		

*22.1275—paid (\$2 S 30). 135 per cent paid.

SESSION SALES.

(Morning Session.)

None.

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

150 Kihel, 9; 250 Kihel (B 60) 9.25.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Issued Every Sunday Morning by the Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Day	May	RAIN.	TEMP.		WIND	W. Va.
			Max	Min		
M	19	30-12	79	72	SE	15
T	20	30-14	79	69	SE	15
W	21	30-12	80	70	SE	12
T	22	30-12	78	70	SE	8
F	23	30-12	79	71	SE	8
S	24	30-10	81	71	SE	8
S	25	30-08	80	71	SE	8

Note:—Barometer readings are corrected for temperature, instrumental errors, and local gravity, and reduced to sea level. Average cloudiness stated in scale from 0 to 10. Direction of wind is prevailing direction during 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. Velocity of wind is average velocity in miles per hour.

T. F. DRAKE.

Acting Section Director

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Days	May	High Tide		Low Tide		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets
		Local	U. S. M.	Local					